

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 17th June, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Rahbr-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 15th June states that it appears that negotiations are going on between Russia and Persia in regard to the cession of the land situated between the rivers Girmab and Kilkilab by the latter to the former, and the evacuation of Chinar by the former in return. If these negotiations are concluded, Russians will have no difficulty in coming to Kabul. When Russia also succeeds in obtaining possession of Maimana, as has long been her desire, her advance in the direction of Balkh will become very easy. The Amir of Kabul seems to have been already frightened by these proceedings of Russia in Central Asia, and to have adopted a policy of double-dealing. While, on the one hand, he has appealed to the Government of India to assist him with men and money, it is suspected that, on the other hand, he is secretly trying to make friends with Russia. His reticence regarding the negotiations that are being carried on between Russia and Persia clearly shows that his object is to enter into a treaty with the former in order to secure his territories against

Circulation,
430 copies.

her encroachments. As he has long lived on Russian money, we should not be surprised if he were to throw himself into her arms at a favourable opportunity. It has been given out that he is opposed to the Russians and will declare a *jehad* against them. But we are disposed to think that such rumours have been spread to conceal the real state of things. It would seem that he means to be on good terms both with us and Russia, in order that we may vie with each other in bestowing favours on him. Our envoy has lately reached Kabul, and he will soon be able to ascertain the sentiments and feelings of the Amir. We must earnestly pray that he may live in safety at Kabul, because he is the only source for the supply of trustworthy news to us in that country.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjābi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 7th June (received on the 16th idem) says that it would seem that the state of affairs in Egypt is at present very critical. If the Egyptian difficulty is not soon settled, we are afraid that it may affect the peace of all Europe. The secret object of England and France is, if not to annex Egypt, at all events to make their influence paramount there. They have really no authority over that country. But as they are its largest bond-holders, and as it has been unable to make satisfactory arrangements for the liquidation of its debt according to the terms of the agreement, they some time ago placed the management of its finances in the hands of their own officers. So far their action was not very objectionable. But they soon began to interfere in all the affairs of the State. Arabi Pasha and other military officers of Egypt were annoyed to see all the high posts monopolized by Europeans to a large extent, and raised the cry of Egypt for the Egyptians. They resolved to depose the Khedive, who, they believed, was entirely under the influence of the English and French Governments, and to dismiss all English and French officers. English and French fleets have arrived at Alexandria to assist the Khedive. The Porte has also despatched troops for the same purpose. On the one hand, the Egyptians refuse to

answer communications from the English and French Governments until those Governments have withdrawn their troops from Alexandria; while, on the other hand, France and England refuse to do so until peace has been restored in the country. Evidently the political horizon in Egypt is very threatening and may lead to an outbreak of hostilities. The *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* argue that, according to the terms of the treaties of 1866 and 1872, Egypt is independent of Turkey. But this is a mistake. The Sultan of Turkey asserts his right of suzerainty over the Khedive, and the latter recognises his right. In the late Russo-Turkish war the ex-Khedive sent an army to Turkey to assist the Porte in spite of the protests of England and France. The ex-Khedive was deposed and Taufiq Pasha was placed on the throne by Turkey at the request of English and French powers. Just as they secured the deposition of Muhammad Ismael through the Porte, they should not interfere direct on the present occasion, but should ask the Porte to settle the difficulty. In the end, the editor advises Turkey to prevent war and to maintain her friendly relations with England.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 13th June has an article on Egypt in the form of a dialogue. The interlocutors are Egypt and the European powers. The dialogue is as follows:—

Circulation,
524 copies.

A.—Well, sir, you must put your house in order. Your house must be made of the same form as mine, and must be also furnished in the same way. If you do this yourself, well and good; otherwise I shall be obliged to do it for you.

B.—Hollo! Who are you? I will put my house in order as I please. But you have no business to interfere.

A.—I need not tell you who I am. I regard you as a friend, and especially as your house lies on my way, I am deeply interested in its proper management.

B.—I do not want this flattery. I know very well what kind of friend you are. Your secret object seems to be to take away from me even what little property now remains in my house.

A.—You should not have such a low opinion of me. If I want anything, I will ask for it according to policy. And I do not think you are so uncivilized as to well refuse it.

B.—Here is the cat out of the bag. I suspected this from the beginning. If you want anything, you will ask for it! You are sure to want something in this **Misri* affair.

C.—What nonsense do you talk! Put your house in order at once, otherwise we will do it.

D.—Yes, yes; you are right.

E.—Quite so.

F. (apparently addressing *A*, *C*, *D* and *E*)—Is this your vaunted civilization?

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Vritta Dhára* (published in Maráthi at Dhár) of the 5th June (received on the 15th idem)
The Gaekwar of Baroda.

states that Maharaja Saiyaji Rao, the Gaekwar of Baroda, has made good progress in English under the tuition of his able tutor, Mr. Elliot, and is also acquainted with Marathi, Gujrati, and Hindustani. Moreover, he has acquired an insight into the work of administration with the assistance of the Resident and Sir T. Madho Rao. When he was placed on the throne, much anxiety was felt as to how he would conduct the administration. It is a matter of great satisfaction that he promises to turn out a good prince. He has not yet made up his mind to go to Europe as was lately rumoured. But he will visit his own territories and make a tour of India; and then the question of a visit to Europe will be taken into consideration. His projected

* There is a pun here on the word *Misri*. The word means both Egyptian and sugar-candy.

tour will no doubt be very useful. Moreover, it is said that the Gaekwar has decided to establish a council on the model of the one established by the Maharaja of Mysore. The council will consist of 60 members, of whom 25 will be representatives of chiefs and nobles, 20 representatives of the people, and 15 officers of the State. Mr. Elliot is to be appointed Prime Minister in place of Sir T. Madho Rao, and some other changes are to be effected among the high officials. An official gazette is also to be started. We highly approve of these reforms, but the proposed appointment of Mr. Elliot as Prime Minister will be generally viewed with disfavour by the public. The Prime Minister must be a native. Mr. Elliot is undoubtedly a good-hearted and an able man, and the Maharaja may appoint him as his private secretary if he pleases. We hope that if the Maharaja offers him the post of Prime Minister, he will himself refuse it.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bhārat Hitaishi* (a new Hindi paper recently started at Lahore) of the 9th June, advertising to the recent resolution of the Supreme Government on the subject of local self-government, observes that hitherto no Viceroy ever attempted to inaugurate such an excellent system of local self-government as Lord Ripon has done. We are very thankful to him for this. Some Englishmen have declared that the British nation has taken possession of this country not to rule here permanently but to teach the natives the art of self-government. We are glad to say that the scheme in question is the first step in this direction. However, if the Government really means to make natives capable of managing their own affairs, it should admit them to the higher ranks of the public service more largely than it does at present. The Civil Service Examination should be held in India in order that they may be able to compete for it without difficulty. There are several causes which prevent them from going to England for the

purpose. Moreover, elementary education should be given in every province through the medium of the vernacular of that province. It is to be regretted that primary instruction is given in the Panjáb through Urdu and Persian, as neither of these languages is the language of the people in that province.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for May (received on the 12th June) states that the recent reso-

The same.

lution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government shows that Lord Ripon is really anxious to place the management of local affairs in the hands of local boards. But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The scheme cannot succeed until the local Governments carry out the intentions of the Viceroy cordially and loyally. Our countrymen have no energy and self-reliance. We must stir them up thoroughly if we want them to do anything. The way in which an attempt has been made to introduce the scheme into these provinces is far from satisfactory, and even threatens to make matters worse instead of improving them. The Government has taken an unfair advantage while placing the management of schools and dispensaries in the hands of municipal committees in declaring that teachers and native doctors, who may be appointed in future, are ineligible for a pension. The men who have been appointed members of the district educational committee at Allahabad under the new arrangement are good for nothing. If similar selections have been made at other places, the fate of education may be better imagined than described. The proceedings of the late municipal elections at Allahabad supply a good subject for a farce. The elections were held under the management of the city inspector of police at the police-station. He sent for some ignorant shopkeepers. As soon as they heard of an invitation to the police-station, they were frightened out of their wits. They went trembling through fear and brooding over in their minds as to what fault they had committed that they were sent for by the police.

inspector. They hurriedly gave answers without carefully understanding the questions, and congratulated themselves on their marvellous escape when they returned to their homes. Is this a promising state of things? However, we hope that if district officers are not appointed presidents of local boards, and the number of official members is reduced, the natives will be able to master the work of self-government sooner or later. It is our earnest prayer that we may always have Viceroys like Lord Ripon to rule over us.

The same paper thanks Lord Ripon for appointing a Native Judge to a seat on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court, but condemns the appointment of Mr. Mahmud to the post. He is not a Hindu, and therefore can have no sympathy with the Hindus. Even the Musalmans do not regard him as a representative of their community, as he does not follow the dictates of the Muhammadan religion and has adopted European customs and manners. He belongs to the Anglicised school of Musalmans, who form a separate class by themselves and are hated by their more orthodox co-religionists. As he is not a good Arabic scholar, he cannot be thoroughly well versed even in the Muhammadan law. Moreover, he has no great judicial experience, which is so very essential in a Judge of a supreme tribunal like the High Court.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore) of the 10th June says that Lord Ripon has bestowed many benefits on the country. He is anxious that all those laws which are based on unjust recognition of distinctions of creed or colour should be removed from the statute-book. Native judicial officers have not the power to try European criminals. Lord Ripon is inclined to invest them with this power, but the majority of the European members of the Legislative Council are opposed to the proposal. The Supreme Government has

Circulation,
440 copies.

recently addressed a circular letter to the Local Governments and Administrations on the subject. The question is whether native officers are fit to try Europeans, and whether the measure will produce no discontent among the latter. The elevation of natives to High Court Judgeships conclusively settles the question as to the intellectual ability of natives. As regards the second point, Europeans may not like to be tried by Native Magistrates and Judges, but in a matter of this kind the Government should not show any great consideration to their feelings. Natives may with as much reason object to be tried by Europeans. Lord Ripon should decide this question according to his own good instincts, and should not depend on the opinions of the European members of his Legislative Council and the Local Governments. We hope that his lordship will also take the Indian Arms Act into consideration.

Circulation,
99 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur) of the 6th June (received on the 11th idem) urges that the High Court of these provinces should conduct its proceedings in Urdu like the late Sadar Diwani Court. In that case suitors themselves would understand the proceedings and would have an opportunity of supplying information to Court through their counsel in the course of the hearing as occasion required. Hence it is obvious that Court would be better able to elicit facts and to administer justice. The judgments of this Court generally consist of only one or two lines, merely stating that appeal is rejected, and so on.

Circulation,
430 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, (Lahore) of the 15th June states that the post of tahsildar is one of great trust and responsibility. A tahsildar in the Pan-
jáb. is to a pargana what a Deputy Commissioner is to a district. But the tahsildars in the Panjáb are not paid sufficiently for their work. Their pay should be increased. Moreover, travelling allowance should be given

them in order to encourage them to pay frequent visits to the interior of the parganas in their charge. Promotion is also very slow among them. Measures should be adopted to accelerate it.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 15th June states that on the 18th

Circulation
300 copies.

The death of a native caused by a European in Kashmir.

May last some natives were engaged in hunting tigers at a distance of about 45 miles from Kashmir. Captain

Peno of the Lancashire Regiment, No. 2, mistook one of them for a wild beast and shot him. The wounded man was removed to the hospital at Srinagar, where he died of the wound. Captain Peno was charged before Mr. Henvey, British Resident at Kashmir, with negligently causing the death of the deceased. The court declared the incident to be an accidental one, fined the accused Rs. 400, and ordered the sum to be paid to the wife and the two children of the deceased as compensation. Thank God! the value of the life of a native has increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400, as is evident from a comparison of the case in question with the Fuller case.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 15th June com-

Circulation,
200 copies.

Civil litigation.

plaints that civil litigation is very costly and is calculated to ruin the people.

Moreover, the writer states that it often happens that when a person has obtained a decree from a civil court at a great cost, the judgment-debtor becomes bankrupt. In that case the decree-holder loses not only the value of his claim, but also the cost incurred in obtaining the decree. In order to protect decree-holders from suffering the additional loss of the cost of decrees in this way, the Government should order civil courts to receive complaints on plain paper instead of stamped paper. When a court decrees the claim of any suitor, then it should realize the court-fee from the judgment-debtor. The writer also urges the establishment of *pancháyats*.

Circulation,
130 copies.

There is a picture in the *Panjab Punch* (Lahore) of the 14th June, in which cholera is represented as a monster standing with its mouth wide open, an ignorant native physician as a wolf devouring the people, and the Sanitary Commissioner as sleeping in his house in ease and comfort.

The alleged indifference of the Sanitary Commissioner to the public health, Panjab.

Circulation
225 copies.

The *Dehli Punch* (Lahore) of the 7th June (received on the 11th idem) contains a picture in which Her Majesty is represented as holding a child, called primary education, in her arms. India in the shape of an old man—overloaded with burdens called the cost of the late Afghan War, taxation, poverty, high salaries paid to European officers, and extravagance—kneels down before Her Majesty, and, pointing to a grown-up man, named high education, who stands near him, recommends him for Her Majesty's support. Her Majesty tells him to wait.

The Government and high education.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 7th June (received on the 12th idem) refers to the debate that lately took place in the House of Commons in regard to the Cooper's Hill Engineering College, and remarks that there is no necessity for the maintenance of the college. If it were supported from British revenues, it would have been abolished long ago. It is difficult to realize why the Government of India does not urge the abolition of this costly institution when it has been endeavouring to curtail the public expenditure in a variety of ways for some time past owing to financial pressure.

The same paper, in a long article headed "Who is the Ruler of India?" argues that the district officers, and not Her Majesty, Parliament, the Secretary of State, the Government of India, the Local Governments, or the High Courts, are the real rulers of the country. A District Magistrate does not observe any rule or law. His will is the law. He is the head of the

The alleged arbitrary conduct of district officers.

Police, the Judicial, the Registration and Revenue Departments in his district. He is all-powerfull and is feared more than the Lieutenant-Governor or a Judge of the High Court by the people. His very face strikes terror into their hearts. If any man unfortunately incurs his displeasure, both his life and property are placed in danger.

The same paper of the 14th June publishes a long article in condemnation of the conduct of Mr. Grant, the District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Circulation
250 copies.

Mr. Grant, the District and Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal.

He has none of the good qualities of his father. The people cherish the memory of Sir John Peter Grant with love and affection, but they bitterly curse the son. He has too high an opinion of his own abilities and cannot tolerate any difference of opinion. It will be remembered how he insulted a jury the other day which differed from him in opinion in a case. He is not suited for the post of Judge. It would be better if the Government appointed him to some other office. He is not only indifferent to the feelings of the dark-complexioned Bengalis, but also disregards the rebukes of the High Court. Lately the 1st class Subordinate Judge of the district went to see him in court on business and took his seat on the chair which was placed near him. As soon as he had taken his seat Mr. Grant became angry and asked him why he disobeyed his orders. The Sub-Judge replied that he had never disobeyed him, nor had he any intention to do so. Mr. Grant said that his sarishtadar had told him so. The sarishtadar said that the Subordinate Judge wanted to know his orders. Mr. Grant told the Subordinate Judge that he could not tolerate such arrogance on his part; that had he been a Munsif, he would have at once suspended him, and that he would report his conduct to the High Court. We are glad to state that Mr. Grant has since apologised to the Subordinate Judge in his private chamber. However, as he dishonoured the Subordinate Judge in open court in the presence of pleaders and mukhtars, he should have also apologised

in court. Moreover, he should also offer an apology to the jury whom he has insulted.

Circulation,
80 copies,

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 12th June points out the defects of the Urdu alphabet and argues that the Hindi alphabet is the most perfect,

The Hindi versus Urdu.

simplest, and easiest to learn. Even words of other languages, such as Persian, English, Latin, &c., can be written in Hindi character with tolerable accuracy.

Circulation,
130 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 8th June publishes a communicated article in favor of Hindi.

The same.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilās* (Lahore) of the 12th June states that some Musalmans of Lahore have prepared a memorial in favor of Urdu for transmission to the Education Commission, in opposition to the memorials that have been forwarded from the Panjab in favor of Hindi. The Musalmans have induced some Hindus to sign the memorial by telling them that their sons are reading Urdu and Persian at schools, and that if Hindi becomes the court language in the province, they will not be able to secure posts under Government. Moreover, the maulvis in schools have had the memorial signed by their Hindu pupils. As these are the ways in which the Muhammadans have secured the signatures of some Hindus, we hope that the Education Commission will not attach undue weight to the memorial simply because it bears the signatures of some Hindus.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 12th June publishes an article communicated by Hafiz Muhammad Abdu-l-Razzaq, the naib tahsildar of Fatehabad in Hissar in favor of Hindi.

The same.

The English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 14th June makes the following remarks on the language question in the Panjab:—

The language question in the Panjab.

" One of the most prominent principles of the Anjuman-i-Panjab is to encourage the spread of education through the medium of the vernacular languages of the country, and this principle is one which no argument and no criticism can possibly subvert. Indeed, it has gradually commended itself to all who have ever given the subject the slightest consideration as the only true foundation for any system of education which can hope for success in this country.

But it is a marked feature of this principle that no one vernacular should be selected as the medium of instruction in preference to the others. Complete freedom of choice is essentially necessary ; and the Society has fought a hard fight in the cause of the optional and voluntary as opposed to the compulsory and arbitrary method of education. It has always advocated perfect freedom to all classes of persons in the choice not only of the medium, but also of the subjects of instruction. It is in consequence of the disregard of this principle that the existing system of State education has failed to appeal to the people ; and it is because the Anjuman-i-Punjab insisted upon this principle that its efforts have prevailed against all opposition and have resulted not only in the establishment and success of the Punjab University College and the Oriental College, but in the gradual acknowledgment of the value of its labors both by the people and by the State. It cannot be doubted that the Commission which is now sitting with the object of reconstructing the system of State education in India is the outcome of the assertion of the popular feeling that no system of education can prosper and meet the popular requirements which is not based upon principles which recognize perfect freedom of choice both as to the medium and subjects of instruction.

It is true that English, as the language of the ruling race and of all precise and scientific culture, and Urdu, as the language of the courts, possess superior attractions for some ; and it is difficult to imagine how this can be

otherwise. But this is no reason why the State should not provide, in its system of education, for the natural desire of a large portion of the population for education through the medium of Hindi, Panjabi, &c., nor is it any ground for completely neglecting such languages of the East as Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian, in which many people take the deepest interest.

While, however, this freedom in matters of education is to be encouraged and insisted on, the relative value and position of these languages to one another must not be disregarded. The language of Northern India, whether called by the name of Hindustani or Urdu, is a language which has grown up out of a combination of influences which cannot now be ignored. The lingua franca of Northern India is composed of a combination of Sanscrit, Hindi, Persian and Arabic. In some parts of the country the Sanscrit and Hindi elements predominate, in other parts the Persian and Arabic elements predominate; nowhere is pure Hindi or pure Persian employed. It is true that in some portions of the country which are distant from town influences dialects are spoken in which Hindi still predominates very largely; but the spoken language of a country is the language used in its towns and cities and not the dialects used in distant agricultural tracts. The English language, for instance, could hardly be said to be the dialect of that language which is spoken in Yorkshire: it is judged by the standard used by the educated classes of the towns and cities. Judged by this standard, the language of Northern India cannot be said to be the Hindi of out-of-the-way districts, or even the Hindi of the Prem Sagar, which is no longer used in common parlance. It is the language, whether written in the Hindi or the Persian character, which is called Urdu; still we must respect the character employed if the people desire it, which they do, and no restriction should be placed upon the choice of the Persian or the Hindi character, in a province which possesses a distinctive character like Punjabi, and something more than a (see)

distinctive dialect in the Punjabi colloquial language: the people should be encouraged to seek for education in their own tongue.

But while vindicating the rights of all in the choice of the medium of instruction, we must deprecate the growing tendency to make the question at issue a race question and indeed a burning political question. The Government has a right to select the character which is most convenient for State purposes for use in the administration, and with that we have nothing to do beyond respectfully and quietly urging any advantages which we may consider to be possessed by any other character over that which has been so adopted. This, however, is a question which must be kept distinct from the educational question involved.

We sincerely trust that the members of the Anjuman-i-Punjab and all well-disposed persons will see the necessity for avoiding all encouragement of rivalry and discord, and that they will exercise their influence in preventing heated and intemperate discussion of a question which must be treated upon its own merits. Free, fair and friendly discussions are commendable and to be encouraged, but there are the bounds of propriety and good taste which must not be overstepped, and it is to be sincerely hoped that men of light and leading will interest themselves in keeping the discussion within those limits. For breadth of view, impartiality, and practical utility, nothing can surpass the resolutions which have been passed by the Anjuman-i-Punjab at its last meeting. These resolutions show that that Society will not allow its judgment to be affected by any influences or considerations which do not tend to the public good."

POST-OFFICE.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur) of the 6th June urges that the branch post-office at the city in Fatehpur should be raised to the status of a sub-post-office. The

Circulation
99 copies.

district post-office is situated about two miles from the city, and therefore the inhabitants of the city are exposed to great inconvenience in cashing their money-orders. There is more work at the city branch post-office than one man can satisfactorily do. The pay of the clerk in charge of that post-office should be increased and an assistant should be given to him.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur) of the 12th June states that it is rumoured that Babu Harnarayan Chaube has been recommended by the Magistrate of Gházípur to be appointed an honorary magistrate.

The proposed appointment of one Babu Harnarayan as Chaube Honorary Magistrate at Gházípur.

But he is generally believed to be quite unfit for the post. There are several other men, such as Babu Shankar Dayál, retired tahsildar, Babu Vishwa Náth Singh, Shah Wahíd Alam, &c., who are far better qualified for the post than he is. It is very unwise to bestow such offices on ignorant persons : they generally abuse their powers. We are afraid that Babu Harnaráyan will endeavour to account for our protest on the ground that we are not on good terms with him, or that he does not subscribe to the *Wagáya* ; but we have only impartiality given an expression to the public feeling in regard to his appointment.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 15th June, referring to a theft that has lately been committed at Najaf-i-Ashraf in Lucknow, strongly condemns the management of the endowment and asks the Government to at once dismiss the mujáwars and chaprasis.

A theft committed at Najaf-i-Ashraf, a religious endowment at Lucknow.

The editor also takes the Rafah-i-Ám Association of Lucknow to task for taking no interest in such matters. The whole country severely denounced the Husainabad clock-tower scheme, but the Rafah-i-Ám Association did not say a word against it.

(It appears from the Lahore papers that the editor of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) was prosecuted

The editor of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* convicted of defamation and fined.

for defamation by Babu Jawind Lal, ticket-collector, with reference to an

article that appeared in that paper of the 10th May (*vide* page 324 of the Selections for the week ending the 17th May, 1882).

The Judicial Assistant convicted the editor and fined him Rs. 300.)

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Ā'īd-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	June 10th	June 11th	132 copies.
2	<i>Ā'īd-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divān Buta Singh,	" 9th & 12th	" 12th & 15th	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbār</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 7th & 14th	" 14th & 17th	196 "
4	<i>Ahsan-i-Akhbār</i>	... Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khān	" 8th	" 12th	84 "
5	<i>Ā'īn-i-Sikandari</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 9th	" "	60 "
6	<i>Ain-i-Akhbār</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilāwar Ali	" 8th	" 11th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain,	" 13th	" 15th	100 "
8	<i>Akhbār-i-Ām</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rām	May 31st, 01th & June 14th.	" 13th & 17th	1,800 "
9	<i>Akhbār-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal	June 15th	" 17th	100 "
10	<i>Ā'māl-i-Akhbār</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-i-din	" 13th	" "	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 10th & 13th	" 12th & 15th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbār</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	12th	15th	80 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 10th	" 14th	135 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nisār Ali	" 14th	" 17th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahādur	15th	" "	200 copies.

16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly, Weekly	Mirza Khan Pandit Hur Mukand Shastri.	11th	16th	100	"
17	<i>Bherat Hitaishi</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Pandit Hur Mukand Shastri.	9th	12th	125	"
18	<i>Bhadrati Vilas</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly, Weekly	Bhagwan Dás	March 25th & 15th June.	16th	125	"
19	<i>Benares Gazette</i>	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	June 12th	13th	225	"
20	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	10th	14th	390	"
21	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	12th	"	225	"
22	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	7th	11th	225	"
23	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	10th	14th	300	"
24	<i>Hindi Pradip</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishnan Bhat	May 1st	12th	200	"
25	<i>Islām</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	June 9th	11th	250	"
26	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	7th & 10th	11th & 13th respectively.	180	"
27	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	8th	11th	90	"
28	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	12th	14th	250	"
29	<i>Kash Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	9th	12th	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committee).	"
30	<i>Kaulab-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Rev. J. H. Messmore.	12th	16th	341 copies.	"
31	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	"	15th	311	"
32	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Husain	8th	12th	110	"
33	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	15th	15th	20	"
34	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Panjab</i>	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	12th	17th	600	"
35	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	10th & 14th	12th & 16th respectively.	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.	1882.	
36	Lama-i-Nâr	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Haâz Abdu'llah	June 11th	June 15th	50 copies.
37	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mushtaq Ahmad	" 7th	" 12th	209 "
38	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Dâs	" 8th	" 11th	250 "
39	Mârwâr Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dâs	" 12th	" 16th	100 "
40	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 13th	" 14th	175 "
41	Mulla-i-Nâr	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	" 8th & 15th	" 11th & 17th	37 "
42	Mihr-i-Darkhahân	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 8th	" 12th	180 "
43	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu'llah	" 12th	" 13th	100 "
44	Mitra Vilâs	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Râm	" 12th	" 15th	250 "
45	Musâd-i-Âm	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khân	" 10th	" 13th	200 "
46	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	" 15th	" 17th	125 "
47	Naiyar-i-Âzim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 5th & 12th	" 11th & 16th	162 "
48	Najmu-l-Akhbâr	Etâwah	Ditto	Ditto	Râhu'llah Khân	" 16th	" 17th	150 "
49	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratâp Krishna	" 8th	" 14th	130 "
50	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dâs	" 15th	" 17th	300 "
51	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 30th & 13th	" 11th & 15th	99 "
52	Nar Afshân	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	June,	respectively.	593 "
53	Naru-l-Abdar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	June 15th	" 17th	131 copies (in-
						" "	" "	cluding 49
								copies taken
								by Govt.)

54	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	10th & 17th	11th & 17th	...
55	Nusratu-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	8th	12th to 17th	180 copies.
56	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasád	12th to 17th	12th to 17th	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
57	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	13th	16th	524 copies.
58	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	7th & 10th	17th	300
59	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Bhagwan Dás	14th	17th	130
60	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	12th	15th	300
61	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinan-	"	12th	400
62	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	"	14th	70
63	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahor	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	12th & 15th	14th & 17th	430
64	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Diván Chand	8th	13th	700
65	Reformer	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Navin Chandra Rai,	12th	14th	750
66	Rekhti Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	8th	11th	140
67	Riyazu-l-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	11th	14th	250
68	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	10th	12th	112
69	Sadique-l-Akhbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	8th	11th	400
70	Sahas	Allahabad,	Bengali	Ditto	Rajni Kant Basu	7th & 14th	12th & 17th	250
71	Saijan Kirti Sudhak.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	12th	16th	225
72	Shokh-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tasawar Husain	1st	13th	...
73	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	13th	15th	325
74	Sitara-i-Hind	Chandausi,	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	11th	16th	100

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
75	<i>Tahzib</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Rahat Ali Khan	June 12th	June 14th	...
76	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 6th to 12th	" 13th & 17th respectively.	1,100 copies.
77	<i>Frit Dhar</i>	...	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 5th & 12th	" 15th & 17th respectively.	135 "
78	<i>Waqaya-i-Alam</i>	...	Urdu	Ditto	Sitaju-l-din Ahmad.	" 12th	" 16th	250 "

ALLAHABAD,

The 22nd June, 1882.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

